

A
SHORT and CERTAIN
METHOD
OF
CURING
CONTINU'D FEVERS.

Chiefly by the Assistance of a
NEW FEBRIFUGE.

To which are added
Some PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
on the Common Febrifuges.

AND
A HISTORY of THIRTEEN CASES,
to illustrate the Manner of Ap-
plication.

K

By J O S. CLUTTON.

The SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR; and sold by J.
HUGGONS near Sergeants-Inn, in
Chancery-Lane. M DCC XXXV.

THE HISTORY OF THE
COURT OF THE
COUNTY OF DUBLIN

Chiefly by the Assistance of a

NEW EDITION



To which is added

SOME PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE

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A HISTORY OF THE
TO illustrate the manner of
presentation

BY JOS. CAVATORT

The Second Edition

LONDON

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the Booksellers, in Great Britain,
Chancery-Lane, in the Strand.

TO THE
PRESIDENT,
THE
CENSORS,
And the rest of the
FELLOWS,
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS,
LONDON,
THIS
NEW METHOD
OF
CURING FEVERS.

Is, with due Submission,

D E D I C A T E D

By Jos. CLUTTON.



TO THE READER.

THE following account of the cure of fevers, being deliver'd in as concise a manner as could well be contriv'd, will therefore admit of a longer preface and apology.

First then give me leave to mention, that the sickliness of the present season, 1729, and also of the last three years, has affected me as well as the generality of mankind, and has been the principal motive that induc'd me to communicate this to the publick. Nor can I think I act justly towards the Giver of all good, or my fellow creatures, while I keep a method to myself, which, in a great number of examples, prov'd so successful, that I did not lose above five patients in a hundred; and in the management of those five I could generally recollect

ii To the R E A D E R.

lect some deviations from this method, either on the part of the patients, or the prescription. I shall therefore leave others to think of what moment it is, to give any assistance in such a distemper, which by computation is suppos'd to destroy one third part of mankind.*

Here is very little contrivance to please or amuse the Reader; it is a new method of treating fevers plainly deliver'd; a new febrifuge freely communicated, with some observations on those commonly us'd; and a few histories of cases to conclude the whole. And let all be assur'd, that they will find nothing here advanc'd by conjecture or opinion, but a relation of real facts; the manner how fevers have actually been very speedily taken off. And if the learned can be persuaded to try this method, if any should not succeed to every point

* Sydenham's Epist. to Dr. Cole.

point of my relation the first Time of trial, it will not I hope discourage. The variety of symptoms in cases makes it extream difficult to act without some error, and patients do but seldom conform strictly to the regimen prescrib'd; the manner of my describing it also may have many defects: but, as in my own hands it has been so successful, it is not improbable, but that men of better judgment and skill, may yet bring this method to such perfection, as to save that small number which I have miscarry'd in.

I have omitted all the descriptions, causes, signs and prognosticks, with a vast deal besides which might be said of fevers, which authors are very accurate in, and are already well understood: therefore those, who are displeas'd at my being so short in that respect, may accept of this answer, That it
is

iv To the R E A D E R.

is intended only for men of art, who understand medicines and distempers, and general hints are sufficient for such. Had I thought it possible to have written so as to have taught the ignorant, how to cure fevers, I should have rejoic'd the more; but as that cannot be done by the most learned hand in less than a large volume, I offer this in such a manner as to give others the least trouble.

It is reasonable enough to expect, that many will dislike this short method. Its novelty is argument sufficient with men of years, who are not so ready to step into a new path. Others may out of prejudice condemn it, without putting the merits of the case at all in the scale: and the difficulty to get the tinctura febrifuga and bezoardicum minerale genuine, which are the capital medicines us'd, will undoubtedly be also discouragements to

To the R E A D E R. V

to some, who otherways might be willing to give it a fair trial. And lastly, some may be displeas'd at my writing a treatise of physick, who am no physician. I shall leave all to use their own pleasure; their different thoughts will not weigh near so much with me, as the hopes I have to be somewhat serviceable to the health and safety of mankind.

It's very certain, that the world has not yet known any real febrifuge for continualls, which deserves that name, one thing very little more than another; for the turns in fevers are so different, that they call for the use of almost every thing: and although I have formerly read what the very eminent Dr. SYDENHAM, and some others, have said for this cooling method, and seen it us'd also by a few; yet they not knowing a febrifuge which would make the universal diluent,

vi To the R E A D E R.

but only harmless or not hurtful, durst not be free enough with it, to bring a speedy crisis by damping strongly, and save their patients from those dire symptoms, which will naturally dismay at the approach of the fourteen days. They thought it a great matter to restrain the blood with acids, to let the fourteen days crisis come with greater calmness and safety; and so indeed it was: but here is a method deliver'd which shews the manner of bringing it on, in the generality of fevers, in so many hours, and with so much safety, that I think it no falshood to term it certain.

*I am not wholly unacquainted with the different hypotheses, maintain'd by several of the most famous physicians; and although the present practice of physick seems, in different persons, to agree with their different theories; yet I could
never*

never see any patients relieved by the hot method orderly and rationally. I have seen them creep out of the jaws of death, as it were, more like people risen from the dead, than patients cured of a distemper; but I have seen a few relieved, and somewhat like cured, of fevers, under other persons hands, by the cool regimen. And, had now the prescribers known those febrifuges, I am going to mention, they might very likely have saved me this trouble of writing: but numberless evils have I seen attend the hot regimen, though managed by men of the greatest learning and skill.

Who then can blame me, if, upon first discovering the uncommon service of the febrifuge tincture, which is to be hereafter describ'd, I was a little elevated, and thought that I had a medicine which would cure all continual fevers, and that

viii To the R E A D E R.

in a few hours? but farther experience shew'd me, that different circumstances requir'd divers other assistants. And when I had, by some years experience, in a great number of cases, learnt how to intermix other medicines to supply those defects, which I discovered in using the tincture, I found this method did then answer all, that I could expect or desire. Our febrifuge does truly seem to furnish the physicians with what the famous Dr. PITCAIRN proposes as a grand desideratum in Physick, viz. A medicine that shall quickly allay the rarification of the blood, and check its motion, without bringing any bad symptoms, vid. Elem. Med. sub initio & l. 2. ch. 1. § 35.

If what is now to be advanc'd was yet no more certain, than the common practice, I should however chuse to have it always us'd on myself,

self, as indeed once I had, and also twice on my wife; once when in child-bed, anno 1726, and again very lately, as in the IXth Case is mentioned. For when patients are treated thus, besides that the cure is generally so short, all the horrible symptoms, as deliriums, violent thirst, purple spots, convulsions, stupor, wretched inquietude, &c. are almost wholly kept off: and if the patient does die he goes away like a human creature, with a tolerable degree of the functions of life; whereas the most general manner, in which febrile patients depart this life, is too shocking even to be mentioned.

It should be observed, that if the febrifuge tincture and bezoar. minor. are not made in the best manner, they will not be likely to answer the character I have given them: the tincture should be made with the true oleum sulphuris per camp-

x To the R E A D E R.

campanam, *and not with the common; and the bezoar. miner. with the simple spirit of nitre, made with fullers earth and nitre only; if it is made, as the chymists generally sell it, with the common spiritus nitri corrosivus, it is another thing, corrupted with a choaking martial sulphur. It may be distinguished with a curious eye, by its being of a ruddy white, the true of a fine yellowish white,*

In this 2d edition I have endeavoured to supply those deficiencies in the former, which my friends and others, have discovered to me; and some few, by farther experience and recollection.

*Holborn, the first
day of the year,
1735.*

A SHORT

A SHORT and CERTAIN
METH O D
O F
C U R I N G
A L L
CONTINUED FEVERS.
T H E
INTRODUCTION.

W H E N any one is taken ill of a fever, it generally begins with Coldness, chillness, or shivering, a pain in the back, or head, or limbs, sometimes in the stomach, and Heart itself, and then the whole nervous system is disordered; after the

2 *The* INTRODUCTION.

the chillness, which sometimes, is to the degree of shaking, a heat beyond the natural ensues, a languor, suffocation or dejection of spirits, anxiety, lassitude, with sickness and wretching between whites, faintings, sighings and sometimes thirst, and the pulse more frequent than usual.

As some or all these complaints, shew themselves with more or less rigour, the distemper may be adjudged to be more or less dangerous: age and constitutions, and many other circumstances being put into the Scale.

The next consideration should be the manner, how these symptoms came and continue. By this we may gain a pretty certain judgment whether it is like to be constant or intermittent.

If in the first chillness or shaking, the sickness, wretching, and pain at the stomach, were particularly

The INTRODUCTION. 3

ly bad, and the other symptoms mentioned come on with a considerable heat and thirst, and after a few hours, that heat and thirst abating, a sweat succeeds, and in that sweat, the heat and all the other complaints go off, and the patient seems to be freed of his distemper. This is the general course of the intermitting sort, and will be likely to return in 24. or 48 hours from the first invasion. After the fit is over, the urine is generally high-coloured, and deposits a lateritious sedement.

But if from the first chillness, the former symptoms, advancing with eat, that don't continue long, but rigour and shivering return, and the other afflictions don't abate, but may be increase; and thus heat and chillness interchange several times in 24 hours, without any sweat; and the disorders of the stomach bare a moderate

B

propor-

4 *The* INTRODUCTION.

proportion with the other symptoms. These are sufficient indications of a constant fever, or such a one which gives no intermission of ease, but continues till it is either brought to intermit, is critically discharged, or ceases with the life of the patient. And here the urine is not always high-coloured, but varies according to the different measure of strength the patient enjoys: in the stronger the more high-coloured, and in the weaker the lower. The sediment in the stronger, is thick, and confused, and but little ruddy, nor is inclineable to fall, but by long standing, unless there be some tendency to intermit, but in the weaker generally none at all.

When 48 hours are passed, it will be out of dispute, whether the fever is continual, or intermitting: but it is at the first worthy
our

The INTRODUCTION. 5

our curious observation, how far the fever inclines to intermit, or be obstinately continual; for as the intermittings are more safely, and certainly cured, than continuals, it is common prudence, to take all advantages to encline them that way; which indeed the following cooling method does of itself, but may however, be farther helped, by proper evacuations, and the *sal absinthii* & *succ. limon.* Let it therefore be duely observed in what degree the tokens of intermission or constancy appear, as the basis to erect the distinction, or the difference of the future practice.

B 2

CHAP.

6 *Certain Method of Curing*

CHAP. I.

The manner of treating febrile patients in the strong sort.

SUPPOSE then our patients fever to be of the continual sort, which is what we purpose to confine ourselves to, and it be within the first five days from the invasion, let them be treated after the following manner: first, let an emetick be exhibited, and an antimonial one if a skilful person present; these antimonials, leaving an expulsive impression on the fibres, when the first irritation of the stomach is over, and without any commotion or rarefaction of the blood. After that has done its office, it is very punctually to be considered, whether the fever be
in

in the strong or weak constitutions; or, in other terms, whether the fever be of the high, and inflammatory, or of the low, and nervous kind; and, to let the reader understand what is meant by that distinction, the former of the two has these tokens.

The fever appears high, the inflammation great, the pulse full, quick and strong, the face florid, and urine high coloured; the patient is very restless, if not delirious and very thirsty. Let such as these proceed next to the Julep here prescribed, and drink of it plentifully without restraint; for just such a quantity as is agreeable to the patient's thirst and capacity of drinking, is the proper measure to answer the purpose intended, which is to bring a sudden crisis by urine and sweat: about three quarts taken in twenty four hours is generally enough for a full grown person;

8 *Certain Method of Curing*

person; and in that time the patient most commonly falls into an easy sweat, and all the symptoms either entirely vanish, or very much abate; and continuing the Julep another twenty four hours, in a more moderate quantity, takes the fever entirely off: but if the patient don't drink pretty near to the prescribed quantity of the said Julep, it very often continues longer, and sometimes other circumstances of the constitution protract the cure, which are to be mentioned by and by.

The Julep here directed is made with a Febrifuge Tincture, which is found to surpass all other acids yet made use of in fevers, which have been indeed serviceable, but not sufficient to cure: and tho' the like natural propensity, we all have, to keep new-discover'd medicines as secrets, influenced me; yet I have surmounted that difficulty, and

All Continued FEVERS. 9

an now give it to the publick as follows. *Vid. art. vii. following on Medicines.*

℞ Ol. Sulphur. per camp. legitime preparat.

Vitrioli rect.

Salis an. p. æ.

Spir. Vini rectificatiss. triplum horum omnium, digere per mensem, ad siccitatem distilla.

Hujus Spiritus ℥ ij. adde Rad. Angelic. Serpentar. Sem. Cardam. an. 3vj. f. Tinctura.

The manner of giving it is thus: to a proper quantity of clear spring water, put as much of the Tincture as will make it gratefully acid, and as much fine sugar as suits the patient's palate; and thus you will have as agreeable a liquor or Julep as can be desired by a thirsty person.

There needs no more to be done, in a simple inflammatory fever, within the first five days; for, altho' bleeding

10 *Certain Method of Curing*

bleeding may not be improper, and is in the like case generally prescribed by the learned, with us it is almost useless; because the Febrifuge Tincture, given with such a quantity of cooling liquid, does so forcibly assuage the inflammation, and abate the velocity of the blood; and when that is done, the febrile matter is disposed ready for such emunctories, as nature is most prepared to discharge it at: losing a quantity of blood and spirits would therefore only so much impede her next business.

This is agreeable to the famous Dr. Pitcairn, in his *Elem. of Physick*, p. 88, whose sense is, *But if ever it should happen to any one, to know a medicine which would take off the rarefaction of the blood, and slacken its motion, without bringing on any bad symptom, that shall be preferred to bleeding; but,*

All Continued FEVERS. 11

but, until such a one is found out; bleeding is to be used.

His own words run thus,—
Quare ad *curationem* tradendam evidens est, febris legitimæ, & alii non adhærentis, *curationem* facillime absolvi sola venæ sectione, & remediis rarefactionem nimiam sedantibus. Qualia sunt faturni saccharum, nitrum purificatum, spiritus sulphuris, succus limonum, & acetum distillatum, emulsiões ex quatuor feminibus frigidis majoribus, & precipue vesicatoria è pulvere cantharidum, quæ partem feri summe rarefactionis evacuant.

Atque hæc sunt remedia, quæ medicina optima huc usque contulit contra febrem legitimam: verum si unquam contigerit ulli nosse *medicamentum* quod statim tollat sanguinis rarefactionem, & motum imminuat, nullo fero sympto-

C tomate

12 *Certain Method of Curing*

tomate subsequente, illud erit præferendum venæ sectioni ; sed donec illud fuerit inventum, venæ sectio est celebranda. 1. 2. c. 1. § 33, 35.

Now I do assure the Reader, that in this constitution I have not found any bad symptom follow the free use of it, but the more freely us'd the sooner cur'd: nor in the weak constitution, if assisted with the medicines which shall be mention'd when we come to treat of that sort. Let no one therefore be afraid to use it as prescrib'd, nor be affrighted at the forcing such a sudden crisis, there will no ill consequence follow, if the directions are observ'd.

If the fever has continued above five days, so as considerably to hurt and disorder the animal œconomy, and bring untoward symptoms, I adjoin other coolers to the Julep,
and

and the most general one is *bezoar. mineral.* from gr.vij. to xx. every six hours. In the very beginning also, where there is no diarrhea, and the pulse not too full, I joyn the *bez. miner.* with the febrif. which I observe does always promote discharges, and make the cure the shorter.

If a diarrhea obstructs the cure, instead of plain water let the Julep be made with an infusion of *flor. rosar. rub.* or *rad. tormentil.* but let it not be too urgently prosecuted with astringents, the common *decoct. cornu cervi calcin.* and such a Julep being sufficient; for if there is strength to bear cooling, the constitution will find out her own natural ways to despumation, and then the crowd upon the bowels will be less on course: keep then the back door open, only if you please agglutinate and sheath acrid humours, which I

14 *Certain Method of Curing*

have often done after the following manner with the greatest success.

℞ Rhei electi ℥j.

Bals. Locateli ℥j.

Diacod. q. s. f. Bolus semel in die sumend. cum haustu. Julapij prescr.

With such treatment the diarrhea is made critical, and hardly ever can do any hurt. But if it is so violent that it must be speedily restrained,

℞ Bals. Locatel. 3℥s. Corall. r. (vel

C. C. C. prep. 3℥s.)

Opij gr. j. Diacod. q. s. f. Bolus cap. pro re nata.

In case of great costiveness, an emollient clyster is serviceable, till the bezoar. mineral. has some effect that way, which it will not fail of; or, if the pulse is very high

All Continued FEVERS. 15

high and full, *tartarum vitriolatum* ℥j. every six hours is more proper than the *bezoar*.

If pleuritick or peripneumonick complaints, or strangury attend, the *sal prunel.* or *nitrum*, and pectorals given with the Julep are proper. Observing always, that the Febrifuge Julep is singly appropriated to the fever or inflammation, and therefore is only expected to relieve the general inflammation; but where the fever is complicated with special inflammations or obstructions of *Pleura, Uterus, &c.* regard must be duly given to relieve those disorders by the known specifics.

Sometimes great sickness at stomach with frequent reachings infest, and the fever is then generally enclin'd to intermit, especially if the urine is lateritious; let then *sal absinth.* ʒss. be given in *succ. limon.* ʒj. every six hours,
and

16 *Certain Method of Curing*

and a few drops of *liq. laud.* if gripes are joined with 'em: so the fever goes off by urine, stool or sweat, or comes to intermit, and is cur'd the usual way with the bark.

If any hæmorrhage, profuse sweat, or looseness happens, as it were, spontaneously, let 'em not be suddenly stopp'd, but only moderated and restrain'd. If the Febrifuge Tincture is used as it is drawn off, without the aromatics, in this strong high sort of fevers, it will be never the worse: especially, if reachings or sickness are very violent: in such cases the febrile matter tends to the stomach and bowels, and then are they the chief seat of the inflammation. I keep generally some plain spirits by me not aromatized for such cases.

Diet in this sort is to be regulated to the lightest liquids, and without any thing spirituous, the
aliment

aliment being given always warm; and, if a diarrhea, chuse such as irritates the least, as panada, rice-gruel, hartshorn-drink, &c. temperating the heat, by giving air to the room, to the patient's own liking.

I have made this chapter long, but it is short in comparison of what might be said; a word is enough to the experienced; to them it is I offer this, when I say the diet is to be confined to the lightest liquids, and without any thing spirituous, I mean such as gruel or barley water, and in this latter the Tincture or Sp. Febrifug. may be administred, and will be sufficient diet. A great inflammation supplants the offices of nature, and digestion for certain; so that nothing should be put into the stomach which requires any operation upon it: so in spirituous things, sack-whey, which is believed by some to be
so

18 *Certain Method of Curing*

so low a liquid, is much too difficult to digest in this case, and too spirituous. I have observed fevers to be protracted beyond the common time of relief, and, upon examining more strictly into the liquids administered, have found this sack-whey to have been the occasion. Let then my short way of speech be taken as fully in other respects as in this.

C H A P. II.

The method of treating the first sort of Fevers after the ninth day.

IF the patient first sends for help when the ninth day is over, the first passages are then less concern'd; but

but if there are sickness or reachings, begin with a vomit, and keep close now to the *bezoar. mineral.* and Julep: as the symptoms vary, give the *bezoar. in theriac. andr.* to curb a looseness, or *elect. linitiv.* to move a stool; or, if the pulse is yet too high, *tart. vitriol.* and *elect. linitiv.* do very well.

The cautions given in the foregoing chapter are sufficient to vary the method by, in this stage of the distemper; but if it be a plain simple fever, the *bez. miner.* and Julep are entirely sufficient, and I may truly say will never fail; if the vomit administered did not move downwards, and the patient has been several days costive, an emollient clyster is very proper to give speedy relief, and not to wait for the *bezoar.* and *elect. lenitiv.* which must be allow'd many hours to shew their effect, one after the following form may do.

D

℞ Decocti

20 *Certain Method of Curing*

℞ Decocti com. per Enem. ℥viij.

Ol. Chamæmel.

Elect. lenit.

Syr. de Spina Cerv. a ℥j.

Salis Gem. ℥ss. m. in formam Enematis, f. a.

When the common time of a crisis draws nigh, *viz.* the fourteenth day, the symptoms in this sort are often violent, as great thirst, with black and dry lips and tongue, urine high colour'd, violent inquietude, delirium, catchings of the tendons, tremblings, with horrid countenance; in such a condition the same things are to be observ'd, only the Julep may have a small quantity of cordial water added to it, as ℥ij. to a pint, and the raising cordials given with the *bez.* as *crocus*, *castor*, or the like; and, if convulsions are very bad, let the nervous medicines however be such as heat the least,

as

All Continued FEVERS. 21

as *gum. ammon. visc. querc. sal succin.* for these rather incide than rarify.

If, near the time of fourteen days, the pulse falls, or trembles, or is uneven, although it be in a strong, robust habit, they must be treated as the weak, which follows hereafter.

It may be observ'd, that in this constitution, the blood being so turgent, if the patient has neglected drinking his Julep, or other accident has happen'd, or error in practice (which no man can always be exact to, even in his own method) so that the Disease is continu'd to the 16th or 18th day, it is safe to give a double or treble dose of such stimulators as cause the least inflammation, to force nature as it were to discharges, such are all the acrid neutral salts, as *sal nitrum, ammoniac. crudum*, and *sal succini* also, which is a volatile pungent

22 *Certain Method of Curing*

acid ; and a bold push is so requisite sometimes, that the habit will not be relieved from its cramps and obstinate contractions any other way, especially when a hot aromatic regimen has been us'd, with drying testaceous powders, &c. to near the critical time. The *bez. min.* I have found to be the very best cooler, it giving a lasting warmth to the nerves, and so holds up the strength of the pulse, at the same time as it curbs the circulation, and promotes all the discharges ; and yet it may not be improper, in some cases to exchange it for the salts aforesaid, especially if the pulse is turgent, the urine and pulse being the general directors in this disease. Having many times seen all the stages of this distemper, and used this method in at least a thousand patients, I assure my readers, that even to the very last, or dying stage

stage, it has been most successful, only observing the precautions named.

C H A P. III.

The manner of treating febrile patients of the weak sort.

FEVERS are too often attended with such circumstances as render it very difficult to cure them ; as when they follow upon excessive Grief, the cause still continuing on the mind ; excessive care, labour, study, or debauchery, whereby the mind and body are in a manner exhausted.

When these things fall on the strong habits, they are reduced to
much

24 *Certain Method of Curing*

much the like standard, as a simple fever would be to the weak, and such we may have good hopes of: but if on the weak and tender, which we are now to speak of, the skill of the best physician is but sufficient with the best method and medicines.

When a fever happens from such causes in the strong, or if a simple fever in the weak constitution, which we'll determine to treat after the like method, and to denominate the weak, low or nervous fever; they are generally parch'd, hot and dry to the touch, and after a few days attended with black and dry tongue, tremors or catchings of the tendons, deliria and sometimes stupor, numbness, great depression or sinking of the spirits, sighings, with a quick, weak, trembling or uneven pulse, and the urine mostly pale in colour without sediment. These patients
also

are not very thirsty, or at least don't call for drink, as in the former case, and, when it is offer'd them, are not so ready to drink a large draught.

Let such begin with a vomit, as in the other sort, *ch.* 1. and then plentifully drink of the Julep made in the following manner.

℞ Rad. Serpentar. Virg.

Contrayervæ.

Croci, an. ʒiij. infunde Aq. bull.

℥ij. & colatura Sacchari ʒj. edulcorata, adde Tincturæ Febrifug.

q. s. m.

The *bezoar. mineral.* is to be given every six hours also, either in some of the warm aromatick conserves, as *rue*, or *confectio raleigh. theriac. androm.* &c. according as the degree of the dejection requires such raising aromatics, more or less: the *confect. raleigh.* to be
preferr'd

26 *Certain Method of Curing*

preferr'd if costive, the *theriaca* if loose; in case of women who are hysterical, *castor*, *succinum*, *valeriana*, made into a bolus with the *bezoar*. are most proper; and so the articles may be varied to any other particular circumstances.

Such a treatment most commonly brings, in a few hours, a general moisture on the surface of the body, as well as on the tongue, quietness, the convulsions and delirium abate, the pulse mends, the urine becomes citrine and subsides, and in two or three days the crisis is finish'd, by all the discharges; but not so speedily in this as the other sort, because we are forc'd to keep up the mixture of the blood with such heaters.

But let this be observ'd, that in the first three or four days there is little inconvenience, although the Julep were without the aromatics;

ticks; but, if sweats don't speedily come, and the urine mend in colour and subsidence, the warmers must carefully be administered.

We need not here repeat the cautions given in ch. I. to remedy the different symptoms which may happen; yet this must be always consider'd, that all medicines which relax and colligate, or other remedies which tend that way, must be eschewed. Thus the *elect. linit.* which is recommended to exhibit the *hezoar.* in, is not proper here, no not in case of costiveness, which is not in this case to be esteemed detrimental: on the contrary, spirituous liquors, which are so highly detrimental there, may be here allowed to advantage, remembering always to balance the proportion of the raisers and coolers to the degree of the inflammation; for as, on the one hand, the fever will not go off before its fe-

E brile

28 *Certain Method of Curing*

brile matter is separated and fit to be discharged, and that, in common putrid fevers, is not commonly done in less than fourteen days, unless nature is assisted: and we know none that do it so speedily as volatile acids and *bezoar. miner.* yet, on the other hand, if these are not given with great prudence, and in proportion to the strength of the patient, the morbidick matter may be separated indeed, and the inflammation taken off, but the constitution not being strong enough to discharge it, the patient will sink under the load.

So will spirituous cordials, aromatics, testaceous powders, &c. keep up the mixture of the blood, and carry on the fever both in this weak sort, and more especially in the strong, not only to the common fourteenth day, but to the twentieth or thirtieth, according

ing as many contingences are managed.

It is not then playing with a spoonful of *succus limon. citri* or *granator.* now and then, or a little *acetum distill.* in juleps, and those given commonly with spirituous liquors, and but sparingly, which will cure a bold, strong fever, that may most certainly be cured in a bolder way, as I have mentioned; and the same cooling febrifuge, assisted with *bez. miner.* the cordial aromatics, nervous medicines, and other helps, which we shall mention hereafter, will most certainly cure this weaker and more dangerous sort, guiding the patient with our coolers from off the precipice of a long and rapid circulation, which generally exhausts the very fountain of life along with the morbidick matter; and with the raisers mentioned, stimulating their nerves and fibres, suf-

30 *Certain Method of Curing*

ficiently to discharge the morbid matter, when prudently separated by our febrifuges.

C H A P. IV.

The method of treatment in the second sort of fevers after the ninth day is past.

WHEN these low fevers have past the ninth day, no other evacuation does well but vomiting. Bleeding, clysters or purges all sink the spirits; but, if there be any symptoms of the first passages being clogg'd, or so relax'd, that the aliments don't pass them orderly, a vomit is proper; and the urgent symptoms must be attended, by varying the cordials, aroma-

aromaticks, &c. with or without the *bezoar. mineral.* and the julep with or without the aromaticks, as the force of the pulse and the height of the urine shall direct: and about this time diligent heed should be given, whether the patient can drink plentifully or not, and if he cannot, which too often happens, it is not to be expected the diluting method should cure him, till he is assisted in that respect: when therefore the spirits seem suffocated, and the patient cannot drink a moderate large draught of any liquor, let the julep be without the acid tincture, and made as follows, the *bezoar. mineral.* also omitted.

℞ Aq. Cerasor. nigr. ℥ xij.

Pæon. comp. ℥ iij.

Tinct. Croci 3j.

Sacchari 3iiij.

With

32 *Certain Method of Curing*

With this spirituous julep may be given a bolus every fix hours, with *sal corn. cervi*, from gr.v. to xx. as the degree of the dejection is: and instead of, or conjoin'd with, the juleps, wine mull'd with two parts water, with the usual aromatics, chicken-broth, and the nourishing liquids, are to be allowed.

This method raises the pulse, and the inclination and capacity to drink, and sometimes, in these cases of deprest spirits, bring sweat and very great relief; let them then drink as plentifully as possible of the liquors now prescrib'd, or such other; and by the fourteenth day nature does generally discharge herself, if she is help'd judiciously, as the pressing symptoms always direct; and for that purpose I need only mention the varying of the medicines, as *theriaca*, *confect. raleigh.* clysters, hystericks, pectorals,

rals, &c. because there are hints given sufficient in the other chapters how this is to be done ; but this difference must be strictly minded, that in this sort all the neutraline and acid salts, as *tart. vitriolat. sal febrifug. sal polycrest. sal nitri, ammoniac. crud. or sal absinth.* and *succ. limon.* must not be touch'd here, but deem'd as poison ; and for the same reason there must be no jumble of any volatile alkalies given at the same time with the *bez. min.* or acid julep, as *sp. corn. cerv. sal corn. cerv. sal volat. oleos. &c.* nor yet the fixt alkalies, as testaceous powders ; neither is bleeding to be borne, nor clysters often given, although costive ; these things relax the fibres, and colligate the spirits.

The symptoms aforenam'd may however be moderated by some topical remedies, such are blisters apply'd

34 *Certain Method of Curing*

ply'd to any part of the body at discretion ; plaisters to the feet of *empl. cephal. c. euphorb.* and *galbanum a.* a plaister to the stomach of *empl. stomach.* a pultice of garlick, rue and lard, apply'd to the feet, raises very speedily. Such as these may be us'd.

It is not a mean degree of medicinal knowledge and experience, which is required to become a master of this critical point, I mean, to understand what proportion of raisers and coolers to give in this stage of the low fevers ; nevertheless, I am well assured, how difficult soever it is, that a diligent and curious observer in a considerable degree of practice, and well qualify'd with natural knowledge, may arrive to a certain method.

If about the ninth day the symptoms don't mend, or if the patient first calls for help at that time,
with

with those symptoms mention'd upon him, it is with caution that any of the coolers must be us'd: before this time they may with safety, the other raisers being intermix'd, as directed: but, in this low kind, nature by this time begins to be so far confounded, that a small matter improperly done dejects her quite; and therefore the coolers, which are so proper to the very time of a common crisis in the other sort, are hardly at all to be given after the ninth day in this. One of the worst symptoms of her decay is the hickups and pain at stomach; when those first appear, let all the raisers mention'd be us'd, especially those which have somewhat anodyne commixt, as *theriac. mithrid.* &c. which two have such a quantity of foetid gums, natural balsams, and hot aromatics, of almost every quality, in their composition, they seem to answer

36 *Certain Method of Curing*

all that the vegetable kingdom can do for us in this nice point: but if the animal odorata were here added, as *moschus* and *zibethum*, they would undoubtedly assist; and, in case of hysterical women, *ambragrisea*. A mixture, for example sake, made after this manner, does the same.

℞ Gum. Galbani,
Sagapeni, an. ʒj. terant. in Aq. Puleg.
ʒvj. & adde
Tinct. Serpentar. ʒj.
Laud. Liquid. gut. xx.
Essent. Ambr. Gris. gut. x.
Sacch. ʒij. m. cap. cochl. sæpe.

If a diarrhea happens, it is in this case to be taken good care of, and, after the *theriaca*, *confectio fracastor*. *laudanum*, &c. are us'd without success, the following clyster generally answers.

℞ Con:

℞ Confect. Amili ℥iv. (vulgò Starch)

Injiciatur tepide semel aut bis in die.

But if the flux is bloody, or the bowels exceedingly relaxed, let the confection be the thicker, and an ounce of *spir. vin. galic.* added to it: let this clyster be esteem'd in such cases, whether in a fever or not, far surpassing all the restringents.

As this clyster supplies a suitable mucage to the inferior passages, the *bals. lucatelli* does somewhat like it to the superior; so that, it is proper to mix it with the suitable raisers, to guard against this very hurtful symptom in this low fever. But, if the time of a crisis is near, and signs of separation do but begin to appear, I advise the same bolus with rhubarb, as in the high fever. All the good women know how to

38 *Certain Method of Curing*

make starch, that which is to be injected *per se*, is to be much about the consistence of their more liquid sort, and that commixt with brandy, their thicker sort.

If all these raisers, with the vesicatories, suppedalia, &c. don't bring some evident signs of relief, in the urine and pulse, by the fourteenth day, let a dose or two of cinabar of antimony be given from xv. to xxx. grains, every six hours; also calomel given from gr.vj. to xij. and, if it don't pass off in nine hours, a gentle dose of rhubarb to move it downwards. Either of these two will assist, when the case seems to be set, and very obstinate, as if nature were at a stand, and could neither free herself by any of the emunctories, nor yet would suffer herself to be quite overcome.

The chief difficulty in the cure of fevers falls out in this low sort; the

the strong high fevers want only a proper cooler, such as is our Febrifuge Julep, to retard the circulation, and the rarification of the blood ceases; the retain'd superfluities, however now chang'd by circulation, are then separated, or coagulated in the blood, and fit to be discharg'd; part of which goes off immediately by sweat, and the habit throws off the rest as she is able: but, in the low sort, besides that, we must cool, to abate the velocity of the blood, especially in the former part of the time; stimulators also must be us'd to raise its force, else, when the circulation is curb'd, and the morbid matter curdled (if I may be allow'd this word) in the mass of blood, the impetus being weak, and fibres relax'd, the sediment overwhelms nature, as surely, although after a different manner, as when fourteen days violent circulation-

40 *Certain Method of Curing*

culatation has dry'd up, as it were, the nervous fluid; that, if the peccant matter is really discharg'd, they yet cannot expand themselves any longer to support life.

But if those rarifiers are given with the coolers, and the other helps us'd, I have found these difficult fevers cured as certainly as the other; although perhaps the difficulty I have to relate the method may force me to leave it insufficiently express'd.

The best raifer, which also cools, is *bezoar. mineral.* the best, which also heat, (as they all do in general) are *cinab. antim.* and the fætid gums, as *assafætida*, *sagapenum*, *galbanum*; next the natural balsams, and then the vegetable aromatics; emeticks also have a very great place here, and as often to be us'd as the depending symptoms don't directly forbid it, although

though it were twice or thrice in the course of the distemper.

C H A P. V.

How patients are to be manag'd upon the fever's going off.

AFTER these two different ways may the most desperate fevers be cur'd, which have been seen in *London* since the last great plague, attended with those violent symptoms before mention'd, and purple spots, inflam'd tumours, sore throats, &c. which have made great destruction this year, 1729. The only difficulty is, to deliberate so prudently, as to vary the medicines mention'd to the variety of the case, which perhaps

42 *Certain Method of Curing*

haps is easier to prescribe in a closet, than in a patient's chamber. What remains farther is to continue only the method, till, by the pulse and urine, there are sufficient tokens that nature is more at liberty, and the febrile matter in a considerable degree discharg'd; then let him take a gentle cathartick, as rhubarb, which still furthers the separation, leaving him to kitchen physick for one, two or three days more, and then a purge may be given of such sort as suits the present circumstances, only to be gentle at first; and that being repeated every third or fourth day, for four or five times, is sufficient: after which let me advise all to take some strengthening bitter twice a day for a week, two or three, with the lighter chalybeats; especially if the fever was determin'd by a sudden crisis, before the usual time of fourteen days; for then I have,
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in many examples, observed the fever apt to return again with smaller occasions, than in others who have had a fever otherways treated; which, the Reader may be pleas'd to observe, is the only one inconvenience attending the cooling method, that I know of. And well worth that hazard I think it is, to have the hazard of death suddenly approaching, taken away; for, at the worst, we have now a chronical distemper only to deal with, which, by the purge and bitters, nature will soon extirpate, without any hazard: but a fourteen days crisis comes, at the best, with the hazard of about two to one against the patient; at least it has done so for these last two or three years.

It is not therefore pretended, that this method does in the former constitutions perfectly cure fevers, so assisting nature, that she

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44 *Certain Method of Curing*

discharges all the febrile matter, and is set at entire liberty, as in a natural fourteen days crisis, which the latter sort often advance to; this is still left for a higher and more perfect discovery.

If we can here precipitate the febrile matter, and even leave part of it upon the habit and constitution, we do as much as the *cortex peru* in the intermittents; and as much more, as our continuals do more suddenly, and more *dangerously* threaten life.

Let the patients allow themselves also ease and rest upon their first recovery, till, by the purging, bitters, &c. the constitution has more perfectly discharg'd itself; else, it, being so speedily cur'd, they should think little ail'd them, and go about to business and fatigue too soon, which too often happens (their strength by a speedy cure being little hurt) the remain-
ing

ing undischarg'd febrile matter may again irritate the blood to another fever, which then will naturally be more difficult to cure, than the former, strength now being somewhat spent, the nerves will require stronger fillips, which ought to be observ'd.

I have had divers examples of these patients, who being speedily reliev'd as speedily return'd to business, and in six or eight days have had their fever return, they and their acquaintance slighting the distemper, because it was so speedily remov'd, and I was content to share the same fate, it being so natural for persons, unexperienc'd in distempers, to think a beginning fever, when soon discharg'd, only a common cold. And that physician who is call'd early to his patients, who will not practice this method when he finds it right, purely for the love of his patient

46 *Certain Method of Curing*

and righteouſneſs ſake, ſhall never do it a ſelf-lover, for he'll gain no applauſe.

The fever being once turned, and the common ſigns of health reſtored, let not any one fear the conſequence, or that I do hide in ſilence any evils which naturally attend my method. I write to ſerve mankind; I expect as little applauſe from writing, as I have had from the practiſing the method, which never amounted to any thing but when I came late; or was employed after other Apothecaries had been ſeveral days concern'd, and among the ordinary people this hath often happen'd, and as I remember always ſucceſſful.

I know of no ill conſequence but what I have mentioned, *viz.* That the diſtemper is not ſo entirely diſcharg'd as by a 14 days *Criſis*; and therefore the patient is apt to have it return without proper care,
and

and they are not so entirely healthy, and apt to grow robust; but with the common evacuations, bitters, and the accustomed methods of treating chronical disorders, no patient of mine ever suffer'd any farther, or fell into any difficulty, or I should mention it.

Thus I have gone through the several stages of this distemper with my new method, in as brief a manner as the nature of the thing will bear, purposely omitting to speak of any other circumstances, but such as are affected with the difference between this and the common methods.

Let not any therefore, who are unexperienc'd in the art of physick, expect that my new Febrifuge, with this method of administering it, is sufficient to instruct them to cure fevers: the violence of that distemper, join'd with the infinite variety of constitutions and symptoms,

48 *Certain Method of Curing*

toms, are sufficient to employ the most sagacious head, though cultivated with all the erudition necessary to accomplish a Doctor in the art of physick: and were the medicines and method of administering them here given, the very best the world yet knows, and even infallible in themselves, I am too fully convinc'd what knowledge and experience, in nature and distempers, is requir'd to make 'em tolerably certain.

It is here only meant to hint to men of art, the general form of a certain method; and such do understand better how to suit the common specificks really agreeable to every particular symptom, than I will presume to dictate: thus, proper gargles, for inflam'd mouth and throat; camphire with emulsions, to relieve the stranguery; cephalick snuffs, to shake the nerves in comas; and many things
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of the like nature are here left in silence. Our method indeed so speedily allays the grand confusion, and stops as it were the fountain of those maladies, that here is not much occasion for instruction in such cases, even to the very ignorant: for, I don't remember, that any of those violent symptoms have risen in the course of our manner of treatment, which give the common appellation of *malignant* to fevers; and therefore I can hardly think a method in fevers worth reading over, which does not at least that far assist nature; much less time would I bestow on such, which rather disturb or confuse her, more than she would be if left alone to her own single efforts.

It is a very great advantage to the method deliver'd, that when a physician is call'd late to his patient, and finds him almost spent,
and

and even terribly loaded with malignant symptoms. This method, although so short, presently assuages the tumult, abates the symptoms, and really makes it useless to me even to name the horrid catalogue.

It is also useless to criticize upon the sorts of fevers. The authors, who are most curious in describing their Ephemera, Synochus, Febris putridus, Pestilence, and many others, did not know it was possible to bring an Ephemera to a crisis in 12 hours, a Synochus in 24, a Febris putridus in the same time, and so on. All continual fevers of whatsoever sort or period, which have fallen into common practice in *London* since the year 1707, are truly discharged in the manner here deliver'd, be the very cause also of those fevers whatever it may happen; for I have fully observ'd, that patients who have brought
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on their fevers by drinking cold water when they were hot, have, however been as naturally cured with our cold water acidulated; and the same in those who have drank too liberally of punch.

A fever is a general inflammation, suppose this to be caused by too rapid a circulation, and that to be caused by somewhat retain'd which should be discharged. If now the human frame is found, take off the inflammation, and the work is done; nature herself will then expel her enemy, in more or less time, as the morbid matter is framed for expulsions, which in different seasons and constitutions of air is different, and causes in us different sorts of fevers. If not found, she must be supported on the deficient side, and then the same work is to be done.

This, I think, holds the same in all continu'd fevers. I have, at

H least,

52 *Certain Method of Curing*

least, found it so in sixteen years experience, and whether I reason found, or not, the thing is true.

Lastly, that I may be the better understood, in applying these medicines in fevers, and may inform others how far I have prov'd this method to be serviceable in other feverish distempers, as also what effects the usual, as well as my own, Febrifuges have ; I shall now give an account of real events, which generally fall out the same in practice, and which have not been punctually enough observ'd hitherto by any that I have met with ; and first let us begin with the *Regimen*, then with *Distempers*, and lastly with *Medicines*.

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

*Some practical observations on the
REGIMEN, on FEVERISH DIS-
TEMPERS, and on MEDICINES.*

I. *On the REGIMEN.*

I. **W**HEN the inflammation is great, the cooling Ju-
lep must be taken in proportion ;
in this case there is no danger of
diluting too largely with it, in any
stage of the fever ; if a crisis be
brought on in twelve hours, so
much the better ; spirituous li-
quors of every sort are to be a-
voided.

II. But if the inflammation be moderate, the strength low, and the spirits weak, that liquor should be us'd more sparingly, and not without the *bez. min.* aromack cordials, and a little of the spirituous waters with it ; and near the crisis, the spirituous cordials, aromacks, foetid gums, volatile salts, and blisters more freely.

III. All discharges which come spontaneously, except vomiting, are in the first sort to be entirely neglected; tho' they seem violent, their violence will soon abate, as the hurry is appeas'd; but in the latter sort to be moderated with care.

IV. All the symptoms, which direct so plainly what to do, are to be moderated by the known rules; so the pthifical may be assisted with pectorals, the hyfterick with foetid

tid cordials, the peripneumonick with nitre, oil, &c. keeping always to the general method; and, as the case may shift from the latter to the former sort describ'd, the method is to be chang'd likewise.

V. If the fever inclines to intermit, or but only remit, this cooling method brings it to do so more regularly, but the hot method keeps it continual; in such cases be more free to use evacuation by clysters, catharticks, bleeding, or emeticks, and the distemper will either be discharg'd by those, or regularly intermit, and be cur'd with the *cortex*.

VI. When the time of the crisis is past, and is imperfect, or the signs of separation but hardly appear, let a medicine be given which will force some discharge, and let that be such as fits the present circumstance.

56 *Certain Method of Curing*

cumstances; so *nitrum tartarum vitriol.* and all the cooling purgatives suit the former strong fever; and *calomel. cinabar. antimonii tinct. sacra (dieta)* the latter low fever.

II. *On DISTEMPERS.*

I. **T**HE small-pox is a continu'd fever, but being of that sort in which nature has determin'd her manner of deliverance, viz. by the eruptions suppurating, she must be allow'd to proceed to her fourteen days crisis; excepting this, the same regulations are proper in the course of the distemper, as in common putrid fevers, to keep the body in due temper, and prevent the bad consequences of too violent an inflammation, and the known expectorators, gargles, &c.

&c. to be us'd at discretion; for which service the *bezoar. mineral.* excels. And if this distemper, is complicated with much the like variety of symptoms, which are degrees of other distempers, in such a manner as common fevers are, which I conceive to happen very often, no doubt, but the like treatment and variations are reasonable; but, as I confine myself to facts and not reasoning, I cannot give any great things done in this difficult distemper.

II. The measles are a continu'd fever, but being an eruptive one, and, they not coming to suppuration, I never durst try much of the coolers here; the little I have adventur'd on has been serviceable.

III. The plague is the highest continu'd fever, and has eruptions which suppurate not, and tumors which

58 *Certain Method of Curing*

which do; and is attended with such violent inflammation, that I should think no other method could be serviceable, but a conjunction of the cooling acids and heating aromatics; and here perhaps bleeding may be proper: however, as nature has determin'd her manner of discharge, a sudden crisis must not be expected.

IV. Other fevers have their denominations from the symptoms which concern most, as the pleurisy, from the pleura being inflam'd; peripneumony, from the lungs; eripelas, from its spreading on the skin: these have all determin'd manners of discharges, and so must be attended on to the usual time; but are excellently moderated and kept safe by our method, the proper specifics being us'd to each; as to the pleurisy nitre, to the lungs oil, and to the skin unguents, &c. It

It is worth observing, that, in in these cases, and in the small-pox, there may be a different treatment used, to that in putrid common fevers. I mean that neutral salts, and mixture of acid and alkalies together are here successful, and the reason is obvious; for when a tumour or abscess is formed, coolers, and even relaxers, cannot deject the circulation over much, because of the local fund which will continually support it. Coolers therefore are most likely to lead the habit to an orderly suppuration and discharge of the collected matter; and so in the plague itself, must undoubtedly be of the greatest consequence.

V. Symptomack fevers are absolutely taken off by our method, and, tho' I conceive every fever to be only the symptom of obstructions, I mean here such as have an
I original

60 *Certain Method of Curing*

original disease, as mortification, great falls, bruises, &c. and in such cases the disorder must be regulated, or it can't be expected the patient should recover.

VI. Fevers which happen when women are with-child, and in their lying-in, are cur'd as safe as the others with our method, the known specifics in the latter case being us'd along with it, as Case ix. and Pref. p. 9.

VII. The *cholera morbus* is a continual fever, which discharges itself by vomit and stool, and so is often a dysenteria; in the former our method is absolutely to be observ'd, for, as I apprehend, the *cholera morbus* to differ from other fevers no otherways, but as the constitution takes a turn to ease itself by the bowels, and that causes all the contents of those innumerable
canals

canals to become acrid, and erode the natural mucus from off the bowels; so that their peristaltick motion is confus'd by the inflammation; therefore all the heaters or stimulators must consequently increase the disorder, and endanger mortification, so must astringents; but our cooling contracting acids abate both cause and effect, and incline the habit to the other discharges, so with the lubricating apozems, emulsions and linctus's, given to supply the destroy'd slippery lining of the intestines, we have a speedy cure. But if any specifick is yet known for the symptoms of this distemper, I think it is the *sal absinth.* and *succus limon.* the emollient clysters also are absolutely necessary, but all restringents of bad consequence.

VIII. Hectick fevers may be reckon'd among the continual ones, and

62 *Certain Method of Curing*

they have the same distinction of nervous and inflammatory, and to be treated accordingly; so when the hectick proceeds from inflam'd tumours in the lungs, liver, mesentery, or any other part, for such often happen in every part without exception, or, if from a general inflammation of the blood, when no particular part is more disorder'd than other; then the spirituous febrifuge is a sovereign remedy, or the same tinctur'd with the aromatics, if there is any tendency towards dejections; observing to use it to cool and corroborate, joining pectorals, anodynes, stomachicks, &c. with it, as the symptoms direct; if the hectick has any considerable constipation of lungs, kidneys, bowels, &c. nitre and its preparations relieve them; but, if it is a nervous hectick, the *tinctura febrif.* must be given to cool, but the warming
ing

ing gums, balsams, or aromatick pectorals joined, according as the symptoms indicate, allowing wine, meat, and other cordials to support spirits, and, if attended with great relaxation, the bark is here a specifick; however, as this fever has not (in my way of thinking) a real fermentation with it, so neither does it tend to a despumation, (nor the tumours often to suppuration and discharging themselves) and therefore we can expect no crisis, and, *per consequens*, it would be dangerous to damp it down suddenly. I take the difficulty of the case to consist in making a right judgment, how much to abate the heat in the inflamed, so as not to enervate the patient, and then to relieve the other symptoms by the known methods; and, in the nervous, how much to raise the impetus of the blood, so as to let the inflammation (however)

64 *Certain Method of Curing*

ever) in its natural time go off, which must happen, according as the cause of that inflammation shall be of such a nature as to go off speedily, as a general inflammation would do, or more slowly, as when there are tumours which tend to suppuration.

Our febrifuge, in either of these cases, has its excellence, in that it cools without doing that injury to the stomach and nerves, which other coolers do in general; and, as a hectic would, generally speaking, be a long while before it could be eradicated, if it was to be battled in the manner as it first arose, first by the remote, then the proximate cause, then by the primary, and afterwards the secondary effects: Therefore, I conceive it highly necessary to use our coolers, that nature may be so far set at leisure to join the physicians

All Continued FEVERS. 63

ficians aid, in mastering the other symptoms in the inflammatory sort, at least, I think it absolutely so.

IX. In child-bed fevers, and children's fevers, there may appear to be great exceptions against the acid method.

In the former, the milk is supposed to turn sour, and be the cause of the fever; although I don't believe this, yet, in answer to it, I have known several, by drinking much sour punch, who have fallen into fevers, and been cured equally as safe with our sour method, as when the fever has been caused by taking cold, or by other accidents; so again it is very common to get fevers, by drinking cold water, when very much heated, in summer time. These also have been as regularly cured by the acidu-

dated

66 . *Certain Method of Curing*

lated water as others, observing to square the method to the symptoms as has been often repeated, and then there will be no error, be the cause of the fever what it will. Thus child-bed fevers generally have the symptoms of the low kind, and must therefore be treated as such; but the cold water fevers generally inflammatory, because they are the strong and robust, who are so violent in their appetites, and therefore must be treated as such. The milk turning sour in their breasts may be regulated by proper topicks, and the fever being orderly bridled, the breasts soon yield to emollients and gentle frictions. *Testacea* can do no more good here, than in fevers in common; they cannot go into the breasts to change the milk if it was there sour'd, nor do they affect the fever by changing the sourness of the first passages. I
fear

fear, therefore, that some learned men, who observed these four complaints in the women and children, have conceived in their heads greater relief from the testaceous powders, than ever will be found by experience.

As for children's fevers they are mostly irregular, and the patients not under circumstances to be treated otherways, but when they are advanced above 4 years of age I assure the reader, that the method prescrib'd has the same effect on them as it has on the adult. They have many slight feverish complaints which proceed from indigestion, and thence comes the sourness of the first passages. This hath probably brought the testaceous powders into use, both in young and old. They take away that effect very naturally, but what is this to the fever, or even to digestion itself? When the

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stomach

68 *Certain Method of Curing*

stomach and bowels are changed so neutral, that the testaceous powders come through alkalious, the weak digestions, which caused the sharpness, is none or but little better'd from the *testacea*; and, in fevers, such dry absorbents can do no more good, than deliver the *primæ viæ* from the acrimony already mentioned; but they must needs do some hurt in hindring the diluting of the blood. As therefore the fevers of infants cannot be allow'd to be regular enough to bear the denomination of acute fevers, I think, they may be ranged under the chronic disorders, and so are not properly subjects of our theme. I have observed fevers in children, under two years old, which seem'd acute, but by cleansing the stomach with rhubarb, and giving the *pulv. ad guttat.* or

de guttetur. Riverii, according as the strength could bear the mild or stronger aromatics, they have speedily recover'd; if I was well assur'd, the feverishness was only accidental, I have mixt the testacea, or when inclining to a diarrhea: so have their fevers gone off as chronical disorders; but if with such regimen the fever plainly appear'd inflammatory, I have proportion'd our acid regimen as near as I could and with success.

X. The rheumatism is a continual fever, and although it be a local one, the inflammatory sort involves the whole habit into the like disorder: our febrifuge answers in this sort as effectually as in any other fever, and brings that otherwise slow and tedious distemper to a short period, as in case XII. and XIII.

III. *On MEDICINES.* *and other means.*

I. **B***leeding* is of very little service with us in fevers of every sort, (except the plague, which I have not seen) the turgency of the blood being more safely abated with acids; the pleuritick is that which it is mostly us'd in, and the end is better and more safely answer'd with nitre, our acids, &c.

But as there is not the same danger of exhausting the spirits with the blood, in this case, as in a simple fever, because the inflam'd membrane will maintain the circulation rapid enough, and the like in peripneumonies and empyema's; so it proves generally safe practice, and always relieves:
but

but again, as it almost never cures, and very often destroys, I believe, I may safely divide the matter thus. Bleeding relieves the pleuritick in every degree of the distemper, till the hour of death, but then he dies before the hour is out; it may, therefore, be necessary to give such relief when the case is very urgent, and maintain it with our acid, and the common specificks.

II. *Blisters* are of no service in the former high and full pulse fevers, nay, rather hurtful; but when the circulation is languid, and the spirits low, as in the second sort, they are of good use, more particularly when a crisis is to be expected.

III. *Clysters*, which are opening, help the higher fevers, but are to be cautiously us'd in the lower:
but

but such as ours, at p. 23. to restrain a diarrhea, are of great use in the low fevers.

IV. *Water* refrigerates and dilutes, and, by consequence, if taken in quantity, relaxes the fibres contracted by heat, whence the constitution is set at liberty, to throw off by all the emunctories, except stool, which, for want of a proper stimulus, it cannot reach: thus, in the strong fevers it is a general febrifuge, but in the low and weak sort it must not be us'd without the warming aromatics, or other medicines which increase the impetus of the blood, because it has no quality in itself, to help such to bear the relaxation and sweats, which it naturally produces. In the *Philos. Transf.* vol. 6. p. ii, iii, and iv. p. 245. Dr. Nich. Cyrillus speaks very highly of its use; but,

but, I think, he wants the precautions I have here set down.

V. *Acids* in general cool powerfully, and have mostly an agreeable contraction with them, especially the mineral sort; but, us'd in their phlegmatick state, they damp the first passages too much, and the blood itself too little; so the *succ. limon. acetum. spir. vitrioli, salis, &c.* cool sufficiently, but not so safely as *spir. vitrioli dulcis*, or *salis dulcis*; for, when join'd with a warm vegetable sulphur, they are not only rectify'd and freed of a gross earthiness, but also subtiliz'd and made more volatile, so as to pass all the digestions, and yet retain their cooling and restringent nature. When I consider of what moment medicines endued with such qualities are of in fevers, I am surpriz'd, that neither the fine Reasoner, nor great Practitioner, (except

74 *All Continued FEVERS.*

cept Dr. *Boerhaave*, with whom the *sp. nitr. dulc.* &c. is a favourite medicine in inflammatory cases) have hitherto brought 'em into their proper use: nay, altho' the theory of some of the most celebrated Physicians is built upon that basis, they have not hitherto brought the volatile acids into their deserv'd esteem, nor us'd them any wit near a proportion to their just demerits.

VI. *Begoar. mineral.* refrigerates considerably, and so abates the velocity of the blood, but does give its mineral lasting warmth to the fibres, and so increases its impetus; it promotes the secretions by all the emunctories beyond all other officinals, and that so quietly and insensibly as it were, and yet certainly, that it deserves the greatest notice; that which has the spirit of nitre left with it, and only dulcify'd

cify'd with *spir. vini*, is the properest in the first sort of fevers describ'd; and that which has the acids all calcin'd out of it, in the latter sort: and let no one suppose the butter of antimony, which is so intensely calcin'd in this preparation, a meer calx, void of its mineral nature; let such detonate some of it with nitre and charcoal, and it will shew them, that the greatest part of it is regulus of antimony. The finest subject for the physician *in rerum natura*: and this every one will find who uses it, and is duly observing; for it certainly promotes sweat, loosens the belly, provokes the salival glands, like to a salivation, only the spittle is here ropery and tough, in the other liquid; the rough dry tongue will begin to be deturged, and grow florid in 12 hours time; the vehement thirst is by this speedily abated, and by the heat and

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stimu-

76 *Certain Method of Curing*

stimulating nature of the antimonial sulphur, the fibres and glands are put upon universal discharges; insofmuch, that I have often observed that patients, recovering upon the use of this *bezoar*. have renewed the cuticle all over their bodies. This invited me to try it in the leprosy itself, which I did with great success; and all that I have said of it, is so quietly and gently done, that altho' I foresee there will but very few give it sufficient trial, to prove the veracity of what I relate, yet, I cannot be just to so noble a medicine, unless I tell what I most certainly know are its real virtues.

VII. The *tinctura febrifuga* refrigerates most powerfully, and the quantity of cooling liquor, it is given in, sinks or lowers the pulse; but, being made of two of the warmer, and one of the contracting

ing sort of acids; and they so depurated from their fæces, and made most volatile and penetrating with the subtile vegetable sulphur, it never damages the stomach, as fixt acids and water would do; but is at once most gratefully cooling, subtilly penetrating, and gently contracting; worthy of the highest notice in fevers: that which is tinctur'd with aromatics, is suitable to the low weak sort of fevers, and that which is without 'em, to the strong high sort.

I study brevity, and avoid prolix arguments. I rather chuse to give a history of what I know medicines will do; but, as I am prompted to enlarge on this febrifuge, I then say, the *ol. vitrioli, salis, nitri, sulphuris*, or *aluminis*, which are the common mineral acids, are too heavy and flat in their natural state, too unactive to go through the first passages into the blood,

78 *Certain Method of Curing*

and there alter speedily its state, and the texture of the fibres; they are all of them cooling enough to separate its mixture, which I take to be the cause of the rapid circulation, and to cool the fibres sufficiently, to take away the effect of it, and astringent enough are the *vitriol* and *alum* to recover their tenfity; but the reason why they do not relieve so readily, as the febrifuge, I take to consist in their sluggishness and gravity: if they were volatilized with *sp. vini*, then called *dulci*, as *sp. vitrioli dulcis*, they would be vastly preferable; and some of the most eminent physicians have much used these, and recommended them; but still I don't find, that any of them come up to this mixture of the febrifuge, nor have I ever seen a full and liberal use of any of them, in the practice of any of our *London* physicians. The famous Dr. *Sydenham* used the
crude

crude *sp. vitrioli*, the crude *succ. limon.* & *acetum*, and pretty freely too; but these would not do what we here pretend to; they so far cooled and corroborated, as to make the method the safer, but would not cure much sooner than ordinary, and, without due caution, would damp the first digestion too much, and bring terrible symptoms. If then any have used the volatilized acids quite freely, to be competent judges what they will do in fevers, they have ill deserved of the publick, if they knew them to be as speedy, and as certain a cure, as I do my febrifuge, and yet have said nothing on it. Supposing, however, that the volatile acids are, separately, very excellent in fevers, they are very different in nature, and require a good judge to distinguish when to administer one, and when the other; for instance,

Ol.

80 *Certain Method of Curing*

Ol. seu sp. vitrioli dulcis, is cooling and contracting.

Sp. salis dulc. is cooling more moderately, and not contracting, but poignant and stimulating.

Sp. nitri dulc. is rather more cooling, because not so poignant, but searching, relaxing, and attenuating.

Sp. sulphur. dulc. is moderately cooling, but neither pungent, astringent, stimulating, attenuating, nor relaxing, but unctuous in some degree, and therefore the most simple of all mineral acids.

These may be used in chronical disorders to the purposes I here mention, but no one of them seem to me adapted to the cure of fevers, the vitriol comes the nearest, the salt next, and then the
ful-

fulphur; cooling and contracting are the two grand qualities, I suppose, the febrifuge gives so much relief by; but these, I conceive, are not so perfect when simply so, as in *sp. vitrioli dulc.* as they are when complicated with the stimulating nature of the salt, and the mollifying quality of the sulphur. The sulphur wont corrode a linnen rag, as all the other mineral acids do, and this softness of the sulphur seems to me proper to envelope the other, which are so eroding: yet this is not all, for, in the mixing of these three, there is a great effervescence, which rarifies and subtilizes one another so, that I reckon we have them all more pure and more active, by their parts being more finely divided. The oiliness of the *sp. vini* in dulcifying these acid spirits, does what I speak on in the case of sulphur, a dry spirit being only water fill'd with
the

82 *All Continued FEVERS.*

the oiliness of a vegetable, till it will burn all away. These acids are, in my opinion, very clumsy medicines, until they are thus carry'd up with vegetable sulphurs, but, when so prepar'd, they will do more than is yet credited.

VIII. The *neutraline salts* all cool very much, obtund and carry off acrid ferocities, promote universal laxity and dejection, and so bring sweat and stools: but they do this with some specifick difference, as *nitrum* or *sal prunel.* is so penetrating, and without any contraction, that it holds its colliquative principle till it comes to the very lungs, pleura and kidneys, therefore cautiously to be meddled with in simple fevers, and when there is bloody urine in the confluent small-pox. *Tart. vitriol.* cools, and relaxes the bowels, but not without its contrary quality of
con-

contraction. *Sal absinthii* and *succ. limon.* cool, and, from a fixt sulphur yet left in the wormwood, corroborate a little, at least its salt is not so penetrating and colliquative, and the acid is contracting; *sal ammoniac.* should be the least colliquative of all the neutrals, being a volatile, animal salt, neutralized with the grateful acid of common salt; but I have not try'd it enough to say what it does. Others, that are of less note, may be guess'd at by these. They all lower the pulse, quiet and cause rest. But a jumble of alkalies and acids fixt and volatile together, and mineral, animal, and vegetable, very seldom does well in simple fevers; at least no man can tell, with any certainty, what will be their effect: thus *bezoar. mineral.* and *sal corn. cervi*; *spir. sal. volatilis oleos.* and *aqua theriacalis*, in a

M

pearl'd

84 *Certain Method of Curing*

pearl'd julep ; and many other such heterogenous mixtures I have often seen do much hurt.

IX. *Sal succini* is a volatile, acid salt, us'd I think for its singularity's sake, we having no other volatile, acid salts in the shops ; it seems pois'd pretty equally with its volatile stimulator, and acid cooler, so that it leaves the pulse in equilibrio ; but, if any thing, it rather somewhat raises the pulse ; its volatile salt being very little alkalious, and our manner of preparing it, suffering its grateful acid to crytallize with it, makes it become a very pleasant salt to the stomach and nerves, but does no wonders in fevers.

X. *Sal cornu servi* is a violent, volatile alkaly, rarifies the blood, increases thirst, raises the pulse imme-

All Continued FEVERS. 85

mediately, and has a vehement stimulus, encreasing all inflammatory symptoms.

XI. Aromaticks heat, quicken the pulse, increase its force, cause thirst, &c. and seem to have something of specifick virtue adapted to particular parts, as wormwood to the stomach, partly to the kidneys, saffron to the heart, lavender to the head, &c.

XII. Foetid gums do the same exactly as the oily aromaticks, but have acrid poignant salts conjoin'd, and so more forcibly raise, stimulate, and promote secretions; the aromatick oils are in that degree of force we call sweet, the gums in so much greater degree, we say they stink. One among the rest is very singular, and worthy observation, which is the *ammoniacum*;

86 *Certain Method of Curing*

the oil of this gum, which is but little, is not aromattick but inodorous, and so is not so heating and rarifying as the others are; but it has the same acrid salts: therefore this gum may be us'd in fevers with turgid blood, and in the strong habits, having so excellent a stimulus without the power of rarification. Of this sort among plants are the *viscus* and *dracontium*, among roots *arum* and *scillæ*, and most of the vegetable emeticks.

XIII. Spirituous liquors of the sulphurous sort, as spirits of wine, suddenly dry, heat and hurry the blood and spirits, crisp the fibres, and by consequence do prevent all secretions; and so are to be carefully us'd, and in none but the low fevers, and then near the crisis: but the saline acid spirits, as vinegar, is not to be condemn'd in fevers of
the

the high fort. Right wine vinegar, or cyder vingar, or verjuice, when they are distill'd and join'd with the aromatics, would I think substitute the describ'd *tinctura febrif.* pretty well, upon necessity.

XIV. Testaceous powders are very prejudicial in a fever; these absorb the natural moisture of the body, which now principally wants diluting; they change all acid juices, or the ferment of the stomach, into a neutral clogging visciduity, drying and crisping the internal coat of the oesophagus, stomach and intestines, instead of washing and cooling, to allay their inflammation, and thin their mucus; and, what is worst of all, these things tend to prevent all the natural discharges by sweat, stool or urine: so that either in the strong or weak constitutions they seem to be utterly

88 *Certain Method of Curing*

terly improper in continual fevers. In children's worm-fever, &c. they may be serviceable; but even there steel has about twelve times the force: however, as they absorb moisture, and change acidity, they are wanted in most chronical distempers of children, and not so different from the other products of nature, but that they have their proper use.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Some histories of CASES, given for the sake of explaining the nature of fevers, and applying of the febrifuges.

C A S E. I.

A Gentleman's servant in *Chancery lane* was taken ill, and after three days sent for me. I found him in a high inflammatory fever, attended with most of the symptoms described in the introduction. He had a vomit sent, and the rest as follows.

Rx

90 *All Continued FEVERS.*

℞ Tart. emet. gr. ij.

Oxim. scill. ℥ij.

Aq. Sassafræ ℥ iij. M. capiat statim sup.
bibendo infus. Card. copiose.

℞ Bezoar. min. ℥j.

Conf. Cynosb. ℥j.

Syr. Capil. ven. q. s. f. Bol. cap. h. s.
c. haustu Julapij.

Repetat. j. mane sumend.

℞ Julap. febrif. ℥ij. bibat ejusdem haust.
urgente siti.

On the morrow the fourth day,
I found him greatly relieved, his
vomit working pretty briskly, and
purging twice downwards; he took
his medicines duly, sweated in the
night, rested much more quietly,
and look'd like one awaked out of
sleep. Having so largely recover'd
his faculties, I only sent him three
more boluses this day, one to be
taken at four in the afternoon, one
at

at night, and the other in the morning; but as he drank freely of the Julep, he had two bottles sent him that day.

On the fifth, I found him almost free from his fever, but his head being violently affected at the first, and now weak and giddy, his friends desir'd he might have a blister, which was complied with; but he had only one bolus, and one bottle of Julep sent him, for his fever was cured.

On the sixth, all the symptoms were gone, and he was directed only to take the following opening bolus with the julep.

R Bez. min. ʒj.

Elect. lenit. ʒij.

F. Bol. h. f. sumend. e haust. Julap.

Repetat. Julap. ad ℥j.

N

Thus

92 *Certain Method of Curing*

Thus his fever was discharged, by stool, sweat, and urine, and the patient deliver'd from those dismal symptoms, and the hazard which would have follow'd. He was purged more strongly the next day, and after two or three days more had a third dose.

N. B. This new case is given in the room of the first case, in the first edition, being thought more useful; in that, it shews the most common sort of fever, and the most successful method, and which I generally keep to. This patient was ill the latter end of last summer, 1734.

CASE

C A S E II.

A Strong labouring M A N, having been treated for a continued fever in the usual method, with testaceous powders, spirituous cordials, &c. I came to him on the tenth day, and found him very delirious, his tongue black, dry and rough, his pulse quick and uneven, although pretty full, with catchings on the nerves, and dismay'd countenance. I concluded this dismal appearance to be rather symptoms rais'd by the regimen us'd, than the natural imbecility of his constitution, or violence of the disease, so he had the following medicines sent him.

℞ Bezoar. miner. gr. x.

Sacchari ℥i. f. pulvis sumend. vita quaq;
hora, cum haustu. Jul. seq.

94 *Certain Method of Curing*

℞ Aq. Font. ℥ ij.

Tinct. Croci ʒj.

Sacchari ʒ ℥.

Tincturæ Febr. q. s. m.

He drank very plentifully, and about midnight had some sickness and faintness, which ended in warm sweats, sleep, &c.

On the morrow his pulse was calm, he was totally sensible, moist over his body, his urine subsided : and he only continu'd his medicines at longer intervals two days more, and in three days after that was purg'd.

Ten days after this, upon eating salt beef, and heating himself after it, he relaps'd ; and the same medicines with a vomit cur'd him again ; only the *bezoar*. was given in *conf. rutæ*.

C A S E

C A S E III.

A Rich W O M A N, of a sanguine complexion and very delicate habit, aged about forty-four, was seiz'd with a continual fever, and grew delirious the second day, with the usual symptoms.

The third day, when I came to her, she was also delirious, with a quick, but not strong pulse, her tongue white, face florid, dry, and burning, urine little, hot, and high colour'd. I could not prevail with her to have any other advice, although a Physician then attended one in the family, nor to admit of an emetick; so she took the following.

℞

96 *Certain Method of Curing*

℞ Bezoard. Miner. gr. vj.

Croci gr. iij.

Confect. Raleighan. ℥j. f. Bolus cap. vj.
quaq; hora, cum haustu largo Julap. seq.
de quo etiam bibat copiose.

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ ij.

Tinct. Croci ℥ij. cum

Sacchari albiff. &

Tincturæ Febr. an. q. f. f. Julap.

℞ Tincturæ Febrif. ℥j. utatur ad gratiam in
omni potulento.

On the fourth day she was better, but still continu'd a little delirious; and now I found an opportunity of giving a vomit of *tartar. emetic.* the bolus with the julep was also continu'd.

She drank so plentifully of the Julep, and the *tinct. febr.* in small liquids, that I expected a sudden crisis; and accordingly sent some
plaisters

plaisters of *cephal. c. euphor.* and *galban. a p. æ.* for her feet; and directed her attendants to observe, if she grew sick or faint, any thing like a fit, that they should not be surpriz'd, but give a little mull'd wine, or other spirituous cordial to revive her; this I told them might happen that night, and so left 'em. But would not forbid the use of the cooling Febrifuges, till some signs of the precipitation of the morbi-fick matter appear'd.

Very early in the morning the next day, which was the fifth of the distemper, the crisis came on suddenly, and caus'd a considerable disorder, so that the patient fainted. I have found it very common to have patients sick and fainty upon a sudden turn of the fever; but this Gentlewoman, being at such a critical time of her age, and, as I remember, had wanted
her

her menses two months, and those were the last appearance of 'em at all: the morbifick matter was here very considerable, and the disturbance unusually terrible; in short the family were frightened, forgot my premonitions, sent for the next Physician; he order'd her to be let blood, and an excellent raising cordial; the former she admitted, but kept to her resolution, even now her senses return'd, to take nothing but from me.

When I came, for it was at *Greenwich*, and found how all had happen'd, I waited on the Physician, and told him in what manner I had treated the patient before he was sent for. He visited her about ten a clock that morning, and found all the signs of a fever gone off. The Physician which belong'd to the family also visited her about eleven; he could not believe she

she had had an inflammatory fever, but thought her in a bad condition, and order'd her good spirituous cordials, testaceous powders; with *bezoar*. and the cordial aromatics; but she continu'd moist, cool and quiet, slept, and all was over with that sudden fit. She was purg'd, and took some gentle chalybeats.

C A S E IV.

A Poor Woman, sending for me about the twelfth day of her fever, I found her full of purple spots from head to feet, many of them as big as large peas: it was a sight so remarkable, I took some men of learning to see her; her pulse was very quick, thirst violent; she was parch'd and dry, and made little urine; and, besides

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these

these frightful symptoms, she had the day before a violent hæmorrhage betwixt her teeth, which could not be stopp'd by bole and Roman vitriol, which had been apply'd. She had hitherto taken no medicine, nor much sustenance, through the streightness of her circumstances. I sent her immediately a bottle of the Julep without the aromatics, and *bezor. mineral.* as usual; the same night the hæmorrhage stopp'd of itself, she began to sweat, the spots changed greyish, and all things wore a better face. The thirteenth the spots seem'd to have a skin upon them, and in two or three days more wore away with a Scurf. She was purg'd, and went to her usual business.

C A S E

CASE V.

A Hearty strong MAN, being taken ill of a fever, it appeared the second and third day with sickness, reaching, diarrhea, &c. I thought nature would relieve herself, so only gave the following.

R Salis Absinth. ʒj.

Syr. Limon. ʒj ss.

Aq. Theriacal. ʒij ss.

Morb. ʒvj. m. cap. cochl. ij. vel iij.

bis vel ter in die.

R Tinct. Febr. ʒj. utatur in infusione salviae,
sen aliquo potulento, lacteciniis exceptis.

That evening his diarrhea increased, and, being at a great distance from me, he sent for a near
O 2 neigh-

neighbour, who came and order'd cordial boluses with *lapis contrayerva* and *diascordium*, with a spirituous julep, and a glass of drops of *sal volatil.* and *spiritus lavend. c.*

On the morrow the fourth, when I came and saw these things, I went to the Apothecary (for the man was poor) and encourag'd him to take care of my patient, being a man of great worth otherways: but withal would have hinted to him my sense, that his fever was going off by stool, of itself; and that, if he was kept cool with such medicines as I had already sent him, (adding an opiate to moderate the diarrhea) I hop'd he could hardly miss doing well. But he was too old to learn of a youth, so he continu'd his hot cordials, with blisters, clysters,

re-

restringent mixtures, &c. to the sixteenth day, very wisely and pompously slaying those enemies his method had rais'd, till the poor patient had very nearly escap'd being the grand victim himself.

His diarrhea, which now was become a dysenteria, not being over, and not half a regular crisis gain'd, he was tir'd, and therefore apply'd again to me; upon which, I order'd him to lay aside his elegant train of cordials, and sent him only two boluses of *sal absinthii* and *rhubarb.* and he recover'd apace.

C A S E

C A S E VI.

ANOTHER instance occurs to me, which will shew pretty fully the benefit of our method, before the common one, and, although it is long, I'll beg leave to insert it.

A Gentleman of full age, and strong constitution, but exceedingly proke with drinking, was inflam'd, and therefore sent for me: he had high a fever, with sickness, reachings, cholick, &c. and about the fifth day of his fever: I sent him as follows, till he had his Physician, which was on the morrow.

℞ Succī Limon. ʒj.

Salis Absinth. ʒss.

Aq. Stephani ʒss. m. cap. statim.

Repetatur si prior rejicitur.

℞

All Continued FEVERS. 105

℞ Aq. Menth.

Stephan. an. ℥j.

Diacod. ℥vj. m. cap. h. f.

When the Physician came on
the morrow the sixth day, he pre-
scrib'd the following.

℞ Decoct. com. ℥x.

Terebinth. Ven. ℥℥.

Syr. Altheæ ℥j. m. f. enema statim in-
jiciend.

℞ Aq. Cerafor.

Lactis,

Rutæ an. ℥ij.

Pæon. c. ℥ij.

Syr. Caryoph. ℥j. m. cap. cochlear. iij. in
dolore seu languor.

He often fell into convulsive fits,
was senseless for a while, then reco-
ver'd; but his fever increas'd. On
the seventh day was then order'd.

℞ Galban. col.

Empl. Cephal. c. Euph. an. p. æ.

Olei

106 *Certain Method of Curing*

Olei Succin. gut. x.

Picis Burgund. q. f. f. empl. totis pedibus
applicand.

Applicet. empl. vesicator. internis brach. quam
primum.

℞ Conf. Anthus ʒj.

Pulv. ad Guttet. gr. xv.

Castor. Ruff.

Salis Succin. an. gr. v.

Syr. Pæon. q. f. f. Bolus cap. vita quaq; ho-
ra, c. cochl. iv. Julap.

℞ Aq. Cerafor.

Rutæ an. ʒiij.

Pæon. c. ʒij.

Tinct. Castorei.

Spir. Lavend. c. an. ʒj.

Sacch. q. f. f. Julap.

On the eighth his convulsions
continu'd, and return'd oftener, and
all the symptoms rather worse, ex-
cept cholick, which seem'd gone.
The prescriptions were these.

Repe-

All Continued FEVERS. 107

Repetant. Boli & Julap. ut heri.

℞ Sp volatilis oleof. 3j ℥.

Tinct. Castorei,

Spir. Lavend. c. an 3j.

Tinct. Spec. Diamb. 3 ℥. m. cap gut. xxx.

subinde in quovis vehiculo idoneo.

℞ Olei Succini 3 ij.

Sp. C. C. p. se 3j f. mixtura qua fricentur vola manus tempora & partes pone aures tempore paroxyfmi.

Applicetur emplast. vesicator. largum & acre nuchæ quam primum.

The ninth all things grew worse, but the fits rather became a continual convulsion, he had prescrib'd the following.

℞ Conserv. Anthus,

Pulv. Rad. Valerian. f. an. gr. xv.

ad Guttet.

Sem. Rutæ an. 3 ℥.

Castorei Ruff. gr. v.

Syr. Pæon. c. q. f. f. Bolus cap: vj. quaq;

hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap.

108 *Certain Method of Curing*

Applicentur empl. vesicator. duo internis tibiis.

The tenth, the animal faculties seem'd all in utter confusion, his pulse was quick, trembling, and uneven; his tongue and lips rough, black and dry; his eyes dim, breath short, with continual catchings and trembling all over. The Physician giving him up, I took the opportunity of recommending *bezoar. mineral.* and my acid Tincture, with which he was pleas'd, and prescrib'd as under.

℞ Conf. Lujulæ 3 ℥.

Bezoard. Miner. ℥j.

Croci gr. vj.

Castorei gr. iv.

Syr. Pæon. c. q. f. f. Bolus cap. viij. quaq;
hora, c. cochl. iv. Julap. præscr.

℞ Rad. Serp. Virg.

Cochinel.

Specier. Diambr. an. ℥j. infunde in

Aq.

All Continued FEVERS. 109

Aq. Ceraf. n. ℥ ss. colaturæ adde
Pæon. c. ʒ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij. temporib.
bolor. intermediis.

The eleventh, all his symptoms turn'd kindly, he had warm sweats, convulsions left him, was quiet, &c. to the surprize of all. The following was prescrib'd.

℞ Seri Lactis ℥ ss. alteratur c.
Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. addendo
Spir. Lavend. c. ʒj m. cap. calide post
bolum h. f.
Repetatur bolus ultimo præscr. h. ij. pomerid.
& xma nocturna.
Capiat cochl. iij. Tinct. Cephal. quam in prom-
ptu habet tempore intermedio.

The twelfth, he had perfect signs of a crisis; he continu'd his boluses with the cephalicks two days more, and then was purg'd.

It may be observ'd in this case, 1st, That the nerves of the stomach and bowels, being with the nerves in general greatly weaken'd by hard drinking, were first and principally affected with the inflammation; and therefore I sent him the *sal absinthii* neutraliz'd with the *succ. limon.* to sheath and smooth the acrid stimulus; but warm'd with the *aqua stephani*, more than I generally think proper, because of his custom to strong liquors. 2dly, That his Physician going immediately into cephalicks, hot cordials and blisters, help'd forward the inflammation, and so the fever must of necessity go on towards a fourteen days crisis. 3dly, That the nerves could not be at all reliev'd, or freed of their load, by such aromatick neuroticks, although judiciously and learnedly selected and ad-

administred, because the natural discharges are in all fevers lessen'd, and not increas'd, by such medicines, as is commonly suppos'd; nor could the embrocation do any thing but increase the malady, by still heating more, and drying the already inflam'd nerves. Had the case been a palsy or stupor, from cold or old age, these might have answer'd: but as elegantly as his Physician prescrib'd, (which I conceiv'd could be no disreputation to publish) the grand secret in fevers being wanting, all the grievous symptoms increas'd to that degree, it would have made the hardest heart relent to behold him. To conclude, the case being so desperate, his Physician prescrib'd double the quantity of *bezoar. miner.* I us'd to give, and discover'd to me the safety of so large a dose, and it had all the effect that could be desir'd,

112 *Certain Method of Curing*
fir'd, and far beyond what others
expected.

C A S E VII.

A Hearty middle ag'd MAN, of
plethorick habit, was taken
feverish, with a pain under his
arm; in a day or two it swell'd,
and was fore; I found all the
common signs of a fever, and did
suppose that nature was critical-
ly discharging herself by that
tumor.

The fourth day, which was the
first I came to him, he took the
Febrifuge Julep plentifully, and
had a cataplasim of *theriaca ven.*
and *unguent. dialthea* apply'd to
the tumor.

The

The fifth his tumor was so eas'd by that application, we thought it would have dispers'd, and so applied a fresh plaister; he also continu'd his Julep that day, and the last thing took the following bolus.

℞ Calomel. gr. viij.

Conf Cynosb. 3 ℥. f. bolus.

℞ Infusi Senæ 3 iij.

Elix. Salutis,

Syr. de Spina C. an. 3 iij. m. cap. mane.

The sixth, his purge wrought very kindly, but the desir'd crisis was not yet gain'd, his fever not abating; so we let the calomel pass off that day, and went on with his acids in the manner following.

℞ Bezoar. Miner. 3 ℥.

Conf. Mithrid. 3 j. f. bolus cap. h. f.

℞

114 *Certain Method of Curing*

℞ Bezoar. Miner. ʒ iʒ.

Conf. Cynosb. 3 ℞. cap. itidem mane.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ j.

Syr. Caryophil. ʒ j.

Tinct. Febr. q. s. f. Julap. cap. dimid. h. s.
post bolum & reliq. mane.

Repetatur cataplasma.

The seventh, all symptoms continuing, and the swelling growing bigger, I laid aside all thoughts of a crisis any other way; but increased the strength of his Febrifuges, that nature's struggle might be moderated in his plethorick case, and she the better able to discharge her burthen; and accordingly his medicines were varied thus.

℞ Bezoar. Mineral.

Conf. Cynosb. an ʒ j. f. Bolus cap. viijva
quaq; hora, cum haust. Julap.

Repetatur Julap.

Fiat

Fiat cataplasma e Farina Avenac. Sem. Lini;
Foenugræc. & Ung. Dialth. parti affecti applicand.

The eighth, the tumor came towards a point in one place; and then I desir'd a Surgeon might be sent for, who accordingly came, and,

The ninth, we laid on a caustick, which discharg'd about four or six ounces of matter, partly digested, partly not. Hitherto he kept to his Febrifuges, but now I recommended mull'd wine, good broths and kitchen-physick, and his fever discharging itself by the abscess, he was purg'd in a week after, and so perfectly recover'd. He sweated most of the time, and was kept from a delirium.

N. B. This patient was *S. Palmer*, author of the *Hist. of Printing*.

116 *Certain Method of Curing*

N. B. All the preceding are examples of the inflammatory sort of fevers; of which a small recapitulation may not be amiss.

I. An inflammatory fever taken off in forty-eight hours, about the fifth day.

II. A common putrid fever taken off in twenty-four hours, about the eleventh day, after the common methods had been used to no good purpose.

III. A common putrid fever taken off in forty-eight hours, about the fourth day.

IV. A violent purple fever, attended with a hemorrhage, taken off in forty-eight hours, about the fourteenth day.

V. A

V. A fever, with a diarrhea, ill cur'd by the common method.

VI. A violent fever treated in the common method, and taken off in twenty-four hours with *bezoar. miner.* about the twelfth day.

VII. A violent fever with a tumor, which could not be brought to a speedy crisis, but led on with the febrifuges from the fourth to the ninth day, and reliev'd by the abscess at last.

Now I shall set down two cases of the weak and nervous sort of fevers: and then conclude with a few cases of febrile distempers, which are not simple fevers, but complicated with other disorders.

C A S E VIII.

A GIRL, about fifteen years of age, of a weak consumptive habit, and not yet having her menses, had been ill of a continu'd fever about five days, when I found her burning hot, dry, restless, delirious, with eager eyes, black lips and tongue, a weak, small, and very quick pulse, her urine pale like common water, and her body full of purple spots. In this case I proceeded in the following manner.

℞ Bezoard. Miner. gr. iij.

Croci opt. gr. v. m. cap. vj. quaq; hora,
cum haust. Julap. seq.

℞ Rad. Serpentar.

Contrayervæ,

Cochinel. an. 3 ij. coque parum in

Aq.

All Continued FEVERS. 119

Aq. F. ℥ ij. colaturæ adde

Theriacal. ℥ iv.

Syr. Papav. err. ℥ j ss.

Tinct. Febr. q. f. m.

℞ Aq. Plantag. ℥ ss.

Syr. Moror. ℥ j. f. gargar.

The next day I found her better, in all respects, and so she continued till the seventh day, when she began to sweat, and on the eighth her medicines were alter'd as follows.

℞ Bezoard. Min. gr. v.

Ther. Andr. ℥ ij. m. cap. statim & repetatur. h. f. c. haust. Julapii prius præscr.

℞ Emplast. Cephal. c. Euphorb.

Stomach. mag. aa. p. æ. fiant emplastra pro plantis pedum.

Applicetur empl. vesicator. nuchæ.

On the ninth day she sweated, was sensible, the spots were going off,
her

her pulse was much rais'd, the urine yellow, and her tongue moist. She continued her cooling julep, and, on the twelfth, was purg'd, after which she grew well quickly.

C A S E IX.

WHILST these things were writing, my own wife was taken violently ill upon a cold, which had considerably affected her the day before. She was gone to the hazardous time of her being with-child, *viz.* the twelfth week. After the cold had a little disorder'd her, the 21st of the Month, call'd *July*, I, thinking it was only breeding complaints, left her, for she was then out of town, and desir'd her to be let blood on the morrow morning; which she accord-

cordingly perform'd herself to about seven ounces.

That day, the 22d, she grew worse, had pains in her limbs, was chilly between whiles, her appetite decreas'd; she at night was restless, hot, and thirsty.

The 23d her chillness and heat interchang'd oftener, the pains in her limbs grew worse, and her back and head grew very bad; but, having intervals of ease sometimes, thought it would go off.

The 24th all the symptoms grew so very bad, in the evening I was sent for, and found her fever thoroughly stated. She was hot and dry to feel to, her pulse quick and weak, somewhat undulating, and intermitted about every seven or eight strokes, with violent catchings

122 *Certain Method of Curing*

ings of the tendons, very uncommon to that period of the fever. She said she could perceive her very heart was convuls'd, and so indeed it appear'd to me, who found the whole nervous system in catchings and twitchings. She had a great dejection of spirits, her tongue white, and was thirsty; the pain in her head, back, and limbs so exceeding violent, she could not stir or bear to be touch'd without crying out; her urine was pale as common water; she was costive, and had sickness and reachings; but her head was so violently disturb'd, I durst not give a vomit, and her being pregnant deterr'd me the more.

In this (as it seem'd to me) terrible condition, and she also at a great distance from better advice, I provided the following medicines
upon

All Continued FEVERS. 123

upon the spot, for she lodg'd at an Apothecary's house.

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ ij. acidulatur c.
Tinct. Feb. q. f. & edulcoratur.

℞ Croci,
G. Ammon.
Bezoar. Miner. an gr. vij. cum
Syr. Caryophil. q. f. f. bolus cap. h. f. c.
haust. seq. & mane cum Julap.

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥ ij.
Syr. de Mecon. 3 iij.
Tinct. Febrif. q. f. m.

℞ G. Ammon. 3j ℥. solvatur in
Aq. Puleg. ℥ vj. addendo
Syr. Croci 3j. m. cap. cochl. ij. in languor.

That night I attended her my self, gave her the bolus and draught. She offer'd to sleep, but it was very much disturb'd with starting, frightful dreams, delirium, and crying out with pain. When she seem'd awake, I supply'd

R

her

124 *Certain Method of Curing*

her with the Julep, and gave it her as often as thirst return'd. Towards morning she began to sweat, which I encourag'd by keeping the cloaths well about her, (not increasing their quantity) and in the morning she was so much reliev'd, that I return'd to my business, and began to abate in my concern for other assistance; so I sent her from home the following articles.

℞ Fl. Betonicæ;

Anthus,

Lavendul.

Melilot. an. m̄ij.

Bacc. Lauri ʒj. coque parum ad ℥ij. pro
fotu, cum quo caput rasum foveatur.

℞ Sp. Lavend. c.

Salis Vol. Ol.

Olei Hyperic. an. ʒ ss. vtatur post fotum.

℞

All Continued FEVERS. 125

℞ Bezoar. Min:

Croci,

Castorei,

Visci Q.

Galban. an. gr. iv.

Syr. Artemiss. q. s. m. f. bol. cap. vj. quaq;
hora, cum haust. Julapii, de quo etiam bi-
bat copiose.

Applicentur emplastra e Galban. & Empl. Ce-
phal. c. Euph. plantis pedum.

In the evening I went again, and found her pulse rais'd, the intermissions not so distinct, but more even, the subultus almost gone, her pains much reliev'd, and her head and understanding tolerably well. She continu'd her boluses, febrifuge julep, and us'd once more the oily embrocation. Next morning,

The 26th, she had slept quietly, without delirium, with warm sweats, head and limbs easy, pulse quite recover'd, urine became ci-

126 *Certain Method of Curing*

trine and subsided, thirst moderate, nerves steady. She was directed to rise from bed that day, that her sweatings might remit, and lie down in her cloaths, drinking more or less of her julep, as thirst, or pains, or heat should return. She continu'd the medicines at longer intervals, had *aq. brion.* c. added to her julep, chicken broth, and other nourishing liquids allow'd.

The 27th was free from all complaints, left her medicines, and mended apace. But I should have observ'd, that she chew'd 3 ss. of *rheum* the 26th at night, and also the same on the 28th; after which she took bitters.

C A S E

CASE X.

A Hearty, stout, young Fellow had the confluent small-pox coming out, and was violently delirious; in so much that I found him in his shirt struggling with four or five persons, who were endeavouring to hold him; I prevail'd with him to go into his own room, and to get to bed; then I took from him ten or twelve ounces of blood, and sent a bottle of cooling Julep, ordering that he should drink plentifully, till his thirst was allay'd, which he did, and, falling to sleep on it, he sweat, was easy, and his small-pox every way more kind. A physician was call'd in on the morrow, who approved of what had

had been done, gave him temperate medicines; his small-pox came out well, and suppurated beyond expectation.

C A S E XI.

A Young MAN, who came out of *Wales to London*, to see Anatomy, Surgery and Pharmacy, was seiz'd after three months with a considerable fever, his breath short, and a bad cough; he grew delirious, and expectorated a purulent bloody matter. He took a vomit, and a bottle of my Julep before I saw him; (for he knew my method in fevers) and the next day, being the sixth from the invasion, I found his pulse so weak, tho' quick, that I sent as follows.

All Continued FEVERS. 129

℞ Aq. Menth. ℥ vij.

Theriacal. ℥ ij.

Syr. Papav. err. ℥ j.

Confect. Raleighan. ℥ ij. m. cap. cochl. iij.
ad libit.

Repetat. Julap. febrifug.

On the seventh, his fever was much abated; he having drank more of the Julep than I desir'd he should. The following pectorals were sent.

℞ Ol. Lini sine igne extr.

Amygdalor. dulc. an. ℥ j.

Syr. Balsam.

de Althea an. ℥ j.

Salis Prunel. 3℥. m. f. linctus, de quo
cap. cochl. frequenter.

℞ Decoct. Pect. ℥ ij.

Syr. Balsam. ℥ j. m. pro potu ordin.

On

130 *Certain Method of Curing*

On the eighth, his urine began to subside, he expectorated with ease, but continu'd the Febrifuge Julep between whiles.

On the ninth, he was compos'd, sweat much, spit easy, and slept well, and he had the following sent him.

℞ Sperm. Ceti,

Salis Prunel.

Spec. Diatragac. an. ʒ ss.

Syr. de Althea q. f. f. bolus viijva quaq; hora; c. haust. potus pectoral. sumendus.

On the tenth, he walk'd about his room, began to eat food, and in two or three days more was purged, &c.

CASE

CASE XII.

A Full ag'd WomAN, having a very painful rheumatism, which swell'd her feet and knees so, that she could hardly stir herself, and was very feverish with a full pulse. She drank plentifully of the Julep, and in forty-eight hours was reliev'd, her inflammation both outwardly and inwardly going off; during which she had no medicine besides the Julep, and this linctus.

℞ Olei Lini f. igne extr.

Syr. de Althea an. ℥ij.

Sp. Terebinth. 3j. m.

S

CASE

C A S E XIII.

A GENTLEMAN had a gouty rheumatism, that swell'd his toes, knees and hands, and was attended with a considerable fever; he bore it patiently for about twenty days, and would not have a Physician; during which time his pains often shifted from one part to another, and sometimes fixt in his neck and shoulder. He did not hope to get rid of it till forty days were over, because it once had happen'd so to him before: when I first saw this patient, and perceiv'd this was not a true gout, and having once before cur'd this Gentleman of a continu'd fever, I advis'd him to try again the cooling Julep, and boluses, which were only

ly *bezoar. mineral.* he did so, and his pains and swelling went off in forty-eight hours, with sweats, &c.

I have been the longer in this History of CASES, to make the method prescrib'd the more intelligible; and I rather chose to do so, and omit philosophising on the Theory, because that is already so well done by others.

F I N I S.